

PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

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Globalization and Inequality in Developing Countries Since 1980s, globalization has entered the vocabulary of many people but the concept has given a variety of meanings that remains the subject of debate and controversy. ere is an argument about whether or not it is primarily a political, technological, cultural or economic or multi-causal phenomenon; whether it 'pulls upwards' or 'pushes down'; whether it destroys political autonomy or creates new pressures for local autonomy; whether it shrinks the public sphere or demands its enlargement; or whether it enhances or reduces our capacities to understand the world we live in (Mendell 203). So far to focus on economic globalization such as integration of € nancial markets and other markets, internationalization of production are concerned, 'from 1914 to 1950, however, the world economy experienced lower rates of growth, a retreat from globalization, and economic divergence.' e world economy reversed its surge toward globalization especially a! er 1990. A number of recent studies have examined globalization's e ect on developing countries (Andersen and Kersbergen 197). During the period from 1973 through the 1980s, inequality rose in the North, in part due to globalization forces. Economic theory and a few studies argue that such rise in inequality would be coupled with a more egalitarian South. e recent widening of wage inequalities in the United States occurred simultaneously with a trend toward trade liberalization and the increased immigration of unskilled workers from developing countries. Borjas has estimated that these forces have contributed 15 to 20

Sources	Similarity
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